

potential pieces of constructive administrative work has been going on for almost a decade without attracting any particular attention on the part of the general

public. This work has its foundation in the very vitals of the national fabric and consists in the work of making citizens out of the raw material of the resident foreigner who has been coming to this country from all of the nations of Europe ever since its discovery, and in vast and increasing numbers during the past three genera-

The making of a citizen, in so far as the requirements of the law are concerned, is no difficult matter, but to make a citizen in spirit, sympathy, and loyalty, one imbued with all of the essentials of love of country, is a vastly different matter. For over a century the nation quietly and persistently slept upon this most important duty and permitted anyone, even the most unscrupulous, to violate the naturalization laws and to add hundreds of thousands annually to the enjoyment of the privfleges of the franchise, the holding of office, and all of the other rights, held in ancient Rome to be sacred to the natural-born citizen.

Congress, however, was aroused by the report of the commissioners of naturalization, appointed by the president, and on June 29, 1906, passed the current naturalization law. By this law, all of the courts, both state and federal, and the officials of these courts, in their ministerial relationship, were placed under the supervision of the United Stales government. This administrative authority rests with the bureau of naturalization of the department of labor.

With the creation of this federal control, all of the lawlessness ceased, except in sporadic cases which arise because of the ignorance of some particular candidate for citizenship, his inborn fear of the government and the law, which make him the prey of the unprincipled, willing to win a few dollars by quick rather than honest methods.

Almost two and one-half million foreigners have asked for citizenship during the first eight and three-fourths years of federal supervision of the naturalization law. Almost one and three-quarters million of these have declared their intention, or taken out their first papers. Something over three-quarters of a million have asked for final papers, and, of these, about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship during that time.

During the same time, there have been upwards of 85,000 foreigners who have been refused admission to citizenship. Over one-half of these have been denied because of mental and moral unfitness. The bureau has kept a close supervision over this phase of its work and as early as 1907, through its activities, the public mind was directed to the necessity for providing some means to enable these unfortunate candidates from the vast foreign populace not only to accomplish the act of admission to citizenship, but to equip them better to carry on the daily fight for their livelihood. For it is among these that the fight for their existence is carried on under the most adverse circumstances.

While the above figures indicate a large number among the foreign element of this country coming forward for citizenship, the number does not appear relatively very large when it is known that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens, and that the foreign body has been increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since then. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recent reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties. It is well known that large numbers returned immediately upon the call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties, personal, family, industrial, and others which have grown up in this country, for the stronger call of allegiance to the foreign sovereignty. This was the case prior to the great war of Europe, in the lesser wars among the Bal-kan states. Many have gone back to the old countries who have declared their intention. Some of these afterwards returned to this country and presented themselves before the courts of citizenship for admission. Judges of the naturalization courts have held that such absence from this country in the armies and fighting under their native allegiance broke the continuity of residence for naturalization purposes, and denied

Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign allen residents, 1,650,361 are classed as illiterate. These illiterates are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives, as well, at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however unscrupulous or un-

For years this conditions has been studied by reau of naturalization in its application to



HEBREW INTERNAT BEING QUESTIONED

AT ELLIS ISLAND - 08

the administration of the naturalization law. It

is safe to state that although \$5,000 foreigners

have been refused citizenship because of mental

and moral unfitness, at least that many have been

admitted to citizenship, in spite of these defi-

ciencies, during the period of federal supervision.

The courts have been reluctant to refuse citizen-

ship to a candidate, even though he be ignorant

of our institutions or of the privileges conferred

upon him. Especially is this so where there are

no facilities offered by the cities and towns where

the petitioners live for overcoming these defects.

In many places the public schools have, under

the inspiration of the bureau of naturalization,

opened their doors to the foreigner and have

taught him the duties of American citizenship

and, in these places, the courts have readily re-

sponded to the new order of things and refused

citizenship unless the candidate could come up

to the higher standard which has been brought about by the federal supervision. This system

the bureau has tried out for years and with suc-

cess in various localities throughout the country.

There is scarcely a state in the whole country

that does not now have citizenship classes car-

ried on either by the public schools or under the

In many localities where there are hundreds,

and indeed thousands, of citizens admitted an-

nually, no cognizance had been given this im-

portant proceeding by the general public, muni-

cipal officialdom, public school or other authori-

ties until brought to their attention by the repre-

sentatives of the bureau of naturalization. This

was so evident that the bureau, through its offi-

cers, brought to the attention of the mayor of

the city of Philadelphia, last winter, the fact that

about 4,000 petitions for naturalization would be

heard during the spring months and, as a result

of this, approximately 8,500 new citizens would

be made at that time in the persons of the candi-

dates and their wives and children, born abroad.

This resulted in the first reception extended by

any municipality in the United States to its citi-

the bureau of naturalization to bring to the atten-

tion of the entire nation this most vital activity

of citizenship. In the press of the day preceding

the reception, there was published throughout

the United States announcement of the nation-

wide movement for the education of the resident

Heretofore the activities of the schools have

been directed almost wholly to the candidate for

final papers, while the foreigner possessing his

first papers, or who has just declared his inten-

tion to become a citizen at some future time, has

been largely neglected. The bureau has recog-

nized, however, that there has been a constant

and steady, though silent, appeal coming annually

from the hearts of hundreds of thousands of for-

eigners holding first papers, for relief, help, and

assistance to the attainment of their hopes and

The law permits an alien to declare his inten-

tion who is an illiterate. In from two years to

five he in eligible to petition for naturalization,

During that period, while the United States holds

the candidate to be on probation, it has done

nothing heretofore to help his claim except in a

very meager way. The bureau of naturalization

has been the only governmental agency which has extended to him the helping hand. It has

now arranged and perfected plans for the help-

ing-hand to be extended to the nearly half a mil-

lion foreigners who each year ask for citizenship.

declared their intention and petitioned for natural

zation. This is the high-water mark since fed-

eral supervision. The federal census records for

the United States show that the foreign popula-

During the last year over 335,000 foreigners

alien body through the candidates for citizenship.

This reception was but one of the activities of

direction of private agencies.

zens of foreign birth.

desires in this country.

greater than the number who come forward for citizenship. In many states the proportion of candidates for citizenship to the entire foreign-born white population is at the lowest possible ebb. In no state does it exceed 50 per cent, while in some states it is as low as 2 per cent. This is true of the number of foreigners who take out their first papers and those who become citizens. In some states there are more foreigners living outside of the large cities than in them, and yet the largest numcitizenship are found

been more candidates admitted to citizenship in to kissing them, but that he had also given localities than is represented by the entire | made them handsome presents. number of registered voters. In many places they represent a majority of those of voting age. A goodly percentage of the candidates for first papers come from the early arriving immigrants. Many who are admitted to citizenship are unable to inscribe their names in the English language but do so in foreign characters unintelligible to the American born. Many who are admitted to citizenship have only the most meager ability to speak our tongue and have but slight ability to comprehend it.

Some of the school authorities have agreed to furnish descriptive matter printed in various and costs in the city court. The cutongues for further facilitating the foreigner in the selection of a school. Where the conditions of H. A. Knowles, a neighbor. justify it, school authorities have signified their Knowles, who is particularly fond willingness not only to open the night schools for foreigners, but special day schools for the foreigners whose vocations require them to work during the night. The bureau expects to prevail upon many of the school authorities to open schools for the education of the foreigners where none have been established.

As illustrative of the enthusiasm with which the co-operation of the school authorities is being offered, one superintendent of schools in one of the great metropolitan centers has stated:

"You will find the board of education and school officials ready to do everything within their power to make this splendid movement, authorized by your bureau, a success in this community, and we assure you in advance that we will be very glad to co-operate with your field officers to the limit of our ability. We are enthusiastic over the plan which you propose and hope that the work that will be done in this city the coming year will be such as to meet with your hearty approval."

Others, expressive of a like interest, have been received. All have agreed to give their heartlest endeavors towards the realization of the desires of the bureau of naturalization and to get the chambers of commerce and other civic organizations and the press behind the movement locally so as to arouse public sentiment and start the wheels into operation to secure the appropriation of the necessary funds for opening the public schools or extending their activities where they have been open to foreigners. Others have volunteered to give to the bureau of naturalization the information it desires so as to enable it to show annually the number of foreigners responding to the appeals of the bureau and the school authorities to attend the public schools: The number of illiterates; the number who have entered the public schools before taking out their first papers; the number who are naturalized citizens before entering upon the public schools; the number of males; the number of females; those having ability only to speak their native tongue; those able to read in their native language; those able to write their native language; and such other information as will enable the bureau to picture graphically the practical results in the annual reports of the bureau of naturalization and the department of labor and other channels of pub-

individuals interested in social work, patriotic and other public activities have also most encouragingly expressed their willingness to co-operate towards the advancement of the work of the bureau in every possible way.

TRIBUTE TO A SPORTSMAN.

"Are there any fish in this stream?" "There was yesterday," replied the country y. "But since you've been walkin' up an' down with that fancy fishin' outfit I should be surprised if they had all jumped fur the river an' hid."

over the previous year.

There are in the United States 6,612

KISSED WIFE'S FIVE SISTERS FIVE TIMES

Railroad Conductor Also Deserted Her Five Times, His Wife Testifies.

Denver, Colo,-Frank K. Cronkrite, a passenger conductor on the Colorado & Southern railroad, had a penchant for doing the things his wife disapproved of at least five times each, ac cording to the testimony of Mrs. Edith M. Cronkrite in her action for divorce. She has been married to the ticket taker 28 years. She received a

Mrs, Cronkrite testified that she had five sisters, all fair in face and form. who infrequently called at the Cronkrite home. Each time they did, she said, her husband neglected her and lavished kisses upon them. She said he was not satisfied with one chaste salutation for each sister, but insisted on kissing each five times.

She also accused the conductor of baving beaten her five times after she had remonstrated with him for break-



Lavished Kisses Upon the Sisters.

ing the dishes on five different occasions. She also alleged that he had deserted her five times, and had come ber of candidates for back an equal number of times.

She accused him also of saying, at among those living in least five times, she tried to poison the cities. In many parts him. She said that his attentions to of the country there have other women was not confined merely

CONVICTED BY A PICTURE

Woman Puts Up Novel Claim and Takes an Appeal on "Henpeck" Issue.

Wichita, Kan.-Convicted b; a photograph of stealing two pounds of cucumbers, value ten cents, Mrs. Robert Williams, wife of a laborer living in the Riverside addition, was fined \$10 cumbers were from the truck patch

of cucumbers, had in his garden this year almost every kind of vegetable known except cucumbers. Invariably just as the vegetables became ripe enough to eat they disappeared.

Knowles exhibited in court a pic ture, taken about dusk, showing Mrs. Williams stepping across the garden, her apron full of the succulent tubers

Mrs. Williams declared the cucumbers were henpecked and that she was carrying them to her husband to prove to him their chickens were invading the neighbors' premises. She posted a bond and appealed the case to the district court.

PUT HIS MULES IN PANTS

Farmer Seeks to . Protect Animals From Flies and Causes Sensation In Two Towns.

St. Louis.-Clad in canvas trousers of a Palm Beach hue, a span of mules was driven into Alton the other day. Their driver, O. T. Kendall, a farmer living near Wanda, said he wished to protect the mules from insects. Flies and other insects have become very annoying between Wanda and Alton, An ambush of flies is encountered at each of the stock barns near East Alton, and the mules objected to running the gauntlet.

Neatly pressed, the trousers made deep impression on the youths of Alton. Suspenders kept up the trousers on the forelegs, while the other trousers were supported by the harness. Kendall found the mules had become much less restless since he had clad

SLID DOWN SHEET TO ELOPE

But the Police Caught Girl and Sent Her Buck to Her Parents.

Detroit, Mich.-Ruth Smeaton, fifteen years old, slid down a sheet from the window of her bedroom in Pinconning, Mich., at 3 a. m. into the arms of her sweetheart, Alfred Hesling, who is already married and is just twice Ruth's age.

The child had been held a prisoner in her own room for six weeks—ever since her foster father, James Smea-ton, learned of the attachment.

And she is still a prisoner. Hesling put her on a train that left Pin-conning about three minutes after Ruth slid down the line. But Patrolmen Hess and Dahlow were waiting in Detroit to pick Ruth up.

Now, Girls, Don't Rush.

Topeka, Kan.—An appeal received as
the office of Governor Capper recently
asked that the executive use his in fluence to direct husbandless young

women to Sitka, Clark county. The governor's correspondent, who signed himself "A Sitka Bachelor," as serted that many prosperous farmers in that section join him in his request

Effective Work That Is Done by the Beaver.

Forest Rangers Have Orders to Protect the Little Animals, Which Are of Great Value In Conserving Water Supply.

The beaver is solving one of the problems which has proved most vexing to engineers since irrigation became prominent in the West, declares a writer in the Technical World Magazine. That is the problem of water supply; for while engineers can construct dams and ditches, they usually must rely upon nature to furnish the water for the project. And that is where the beaver helps-he sees to it that the supply of water is maintained.

The beaver does not intend, per-haps, to do all this; he is simply interested in securing a lake in which to live. But while he serves his own ends up in the mountains, he also impounds enough water to insure a constant supply for irrigation projects, and that is why he has won governmental favor. Officers of the forest service, who are doing all in their power to protect the beavers, and scientists of the geological survey, who say there is no doubt but that these beaver lakes will be of great practical value.

A typical case is that of the Rio San Antonio on the Carson National forest in New Mexico. This river flows through a wide fertile valley, the water is almost always muddy which has been but partly taken up by homesteaders. At its very source, as the site had been chosen by a trained enginer, a large beaver colony has built its dams and impounded enough water to irrigate several thousand acres.

Rincon de Lagunitas (corner of little lakes), the Mexicans call this sport, which is unique in several ways. It is an old glacial cirque, cut into the top of the range as though with a great curved spade, leaving a wall of white cliff, tipped with spruce forest Within this natural amphitheater containing perhaps a section of land. are numerous rounded, grassy knolls of glacial drift, with scattered clumps of spruce and aspen among them. A dozen rills, headwaters of the Rio San Antonio, rise here.

It is an ideal stronghold for the beavers. None of the streams is more | Ledger. than a foot wide, but the beavers seem to prefer these rills to the larger streams lower down. The groves supply abundant food and building ma terial. The aspen bark seems to be the beavers' staple grocery, while all of his building is done with aspen timhas been removed. Nothing is wasted, and that is a point in his favor when his work is compared with that of humans.

Three years ago there were half a dozen ponds, the largest perhaps home." twenty feet wide, in the Rincon. Last summer the change was almost incredible.

A chain of lakes had been created in this land of little water. The largest was about two hundred yards in length | greatest thing that ever hapened? and half as wide, while there were Pessimist-It hasn't.-Puck.

twenty smaller ones, reaching a mile ries of silver terraces, gleaming brough the trees.

These ponds are the home of several hundred beavers, and the whole region bears striking evidence of their industry and engineering ability. The dams which created the lakes are from ten to fifty yards long, often six or eight feet high, perfectly curved in form, with a spillway in the exact mid-dle of each. Near the dams are tracts, sometimes half an acre in extent, from which all the timber has been cut for building purposes. Trees 18 inches in diameter, which is maximum size for

the quaking aspen, are frequently cut. How logs of this size are moved by the beaver is a mystery. Some of them which fall in awkward positions are never used, but the proportion of timber wasted is very small. The beavers seldom cut spruce or other trees of timber value in their lumbering operations.

In each pond is at least one lodge made of peeled aspen-timber cemented with mud, with submerged entrance. Besides the lodges, all of the ponds are equipped with "emergency exits," in the form of holes in the bank. In a level beach, a canal several feet long often leads to the submerged door of one of these holes, which the beavers seem to use for refuge when unable to reach a lodge. Some of the dams and lodges are built fifty or sixty feet from timber, and in such cases the beavers have studied the work of the animals. over which they evidently dragged have made smooth paths, or skidways, their material from the woods to the

The beaver apparently never rests. Like a good mechanic, he is always tinkering. Fresh yellow chips are scattered about all of the ponds, and from his work.

Hard to Stop. "Pa, what is meant by 'freedom of the seas?"

ships have a right to go anywhere they "Do they do that, pa?" "No, my son. There is no such

"It means that a nation's merchant

thing as 'freedom of the seas nowadays,' except for icebergs." Peter's Version. On the last day of school prizes

were distributed at Peter's school. When the little boy returned home the mother was eatertaining callers. "Well, Peter," asked one of the callers, "did you get a prize?" "No," replied Peter, "but I got a

mention." - Philadelphia horrible

His Mild Request. "My dear," he begin mildly. "Well?" she snapped.

"I don't mind your borrowing my Panama hat. But when you return it please remove the veil and the hatber from which the last shred of bark pins. I don't care to wear such equipment downtown again."-Louisville Courier-Journal,

> Club Prognostications. "I think it will rain before I get

"I know it will rain when I get there." His View.

Optimist-What do you consider the



At Less Cost—

There's more nutritive value that the system will absorb in Grape-Nuts than in either meat or bread.

A remarkable fact.

Weight for weight, a package of Grape-Nuts supplies one-third more nourishment than a roast of beef and at about half the cost. A roast of beef is about twenty per cent waste and there is a shrinkage in cooking. Grape-Nuts comes ready cooked-and not a crumb need be wasted.

Think it over!

Then there's bread - white bread lacks certain elements essential to building brain and body. Why? Because in milling white flour, four-fifths of the precious mineral content (all important for health and life) is thrown out with the brancoat of wheat, to make the flour look white and pretty.

Grape-Nuts

not only supplies all the brain- and bone-building, nerveand muscle-making phosphates of the wheat, but all the rich nutriment of malted barley.

Besides, Grape-Nuts is easily digested—generally in about an hour—white bread and beef require about 21

Grape-Nuts comes in germ-proof, moisture-proof packages—ready to serve with cream or milk—a de-licious ration, economical and highly nourishing.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

The Story of Charles M. Schwab's Big Pay From Carnegle, as It Really Was.

The report in a western paper that foliars salary as head of the United States Steel corporation needs correc-

Steel corporation.

On the contrary, Mr. Schwab's contract with Mr. Carnegie called for so large a sum as to be a stumbling block in the organization of the United ly astonished to receive from Mr. Car-States Steel corporation. Mr. Schwab negle a check for several millions in harles M. Schwab received a million thereupon promptly cancelled it and headed the United that salary as head of the United headed the United States Steel corporation needs correspond to the contract that the salary and just as Mr. Morgan wished. A few days payment in salary and profit sharing states Mr. Morgan explained to Mr. Schwab did receive the largest salary and profit sharing suaranteed to be not less than one

HIS MILLION-DOLLAR SALARY | was not paid by the United States | He would never consent that Mr. | Schwab should not have the full amount Mr. Carnegie had by contract

Mr. Schwab did receive the largest later Mr. Morgan explained to Mr. guaranteed to be not less than one salary ever paid outside the domain of Carnegie how nicely Mr. Schwab had million dollars a year.—Wall Street European kings and emperors, but it acted. Mr. Carnegie was astonished. Journal.

Growth of Building and Loan Plan. According to reports by building and loan associations of this country, these institutions increased their ansats last year more than \$100,000,000. making a growth of nearly 9 per cent

tions, 267,002 members and \$108,860,

building and loan associations, with a membership of 3,103,435 and assets ggregating \$1,357,340,036. This is an increase over last year of 183 associa